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52 King Street, St. John, N. B.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of FRANCIS COLLINS, late of the City of Saint John, merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to them.
Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D., 1882.

T. W. ANGLIN,
JAMES SMITH,
Executors.
CHARLES DOHERTY,
Solicitor for Estate. nov4—3m

JOHN L. CARLETON,
ATTORNEY-at-LAW,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
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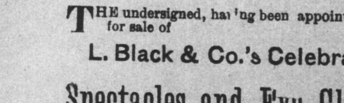

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, November 25, 1882

The Week.

The opposition to the cloture appeared at one time to have wholly collapsed. Lord R. Churchill's numerous amendments caused little delay, probably because he was not supported, and the only effect of his efforts appeared to be a widening of the split in the Tory ranks. Much progress has been made, but Lord Churchill has given notice of some fifty other amendments. Sir Stafford Northcote, who, it is said, suffers from weak action of the heart, has withdrawn from Parliament for this session. He is going or he has gone yachting to the Mediterranean. Sir R. Cross takes his place, but he, it is admitted, is unfit for leadership. The Tories never were more in want of a leader than they are now.

Sir C. Dilke, in an outdoor speech made last week, sketched the Government programme for the next Session. It includes the assimilation of the County franchise to that of boroughs, by which it is thought the number of electors will be increased by a million; a new Corrupt Practices Act; the renewal of the Ballot Bill; and a moderate readjustment of the representation; also a measure for the creation of elective boards for the management of County affairs in Great Britain and Ireland, and a thorough reformation of the civic government of London. He said nothing of those reforms in the land laws for which many in England and Scotland are looking anxiously.

It is supposed that Parliament can be prorogued about Dec. 1st.

The review of the troops from Egypt, and the presentation of decorations by the Queen in London, and afterwards at Windsor, nearly engrossed attention during the week.

The Arrears Bill is not working satisfactorily. One statement says that up to a recent period only £15,000 had been applied for. A statement was made in the House of Commons that there were nearly 150,000 applications, but that is a very small number. Very few, we presume, of those who owe three years' rent can raise one year's rent in addition to the rent now accruing, and so place themselves in a position to share in the benefits of the Arrears Act. It is not according to the nature of Irish landlordism that three years' rent would be allowed to remain due wherever the tenant had stock or crops or seizable property of any kind worth one years' rent. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to some of the Irish members, said that the Act could not be amended this Session. To do much good it must be amended very materially.

Some large public meetings have been held lately to strengthen the lately formed National League. Mr. Mansfield, the Magistrate who arrested Mr. Harris while he was addressing a public meeting, has been suspended, and he will be removed to another station. The work of eviction still goes on.

Three of the persons accused of the dreadful murder at Maamtrasna, or Carig, have been convicted and sentenced to be hanged on December 15th. They will no doubt be executed. Although the evidence against them was of a very questionable character, it seems probable that they were guilty, as the four others pleaded guilty on being assured that their lives would be spared. As it is now generally admitted that Hynes and Walsh, who were hanged some weeks ago, and who died protesting their innocence, were really innocent, the government probably desired that the justice of the conviction and punishment in these latter cases should be established by such a confession as the four have made. We do not know what difference there is, or indeed that there can be in the degree of guilt in such a case, but the Attorney-General said in court that as justice had been vindicated by the conviction of the three principal criminals, he would recommend the others to mercy, and the Judge said it was not improbable that some had been terrorized into joining the gang, and had not taken an actual manual part in the massacre. Some such ground their counsel took in submitting their plea of guilty.

Mr. Gladstone's effort to give Mr. Yorke an opportunity to move for a committee to enquire whether the much talked of Kilmainham treaty was really made, was foiled by Mr. Labouchere, who talked the motion out. Mr. Gladstone refused to give Mr. Yorke another opportunity, pleading want of time.

France continues to be much agitated. The Government suspended the trial of the persons accused of promoting sedition at Monceau les Mines. The anarchists declared that they had, by their threats, frightened them into that course. Since that several other persons have been arrested in Lyons and elsewhere charged with inciting the people to sedition in order to bring about another revolution and with endeavoring to destroy their patriotism. Arrests are made almost daily, and the Government declare that they are resolved to put down the anarchists. There is talk of a Legitimist movement and of a Buonapartist movement, and of a dictatorship under Gambetta. The anarchists long ago lost confidence in Gambetta and chose Clemenceau as their leader. Even he was too moderate for them and was deposed. There is no large party now that has confidence in Gambetta.

The treaty made by DeBrassa in the name of France, with the little black potentate on the Congo, has been formally ratified, and the tri-color will, hereafter, wave in middle Africa, which, it would seem, is soon to be civilized somehow or or other.

The French Chambers rejected, by a large vote, a motion for the abolition of the embassy to the Vatican, and also a motion for substituting a *charge des affaires* for an ambassador.

Warlike rumors startled Europe a few days ago. A committee of the Austro-Hungarian Legislature solemnly declared that war with Russia is inevitable, and a member who is said to know much of the state of things, implored the Government to avoid war, if possible, or as long as possible. The action of Austria in the recently acquired Slavic Provinces was said to be the prime cause of the misunderstanding, and many conjectures were indulged in as to what Germany and France and Italy would do. Since that De Giers, the Russian minister, has been in Berlin, and the telegrams say that his mission is regarded as giving assurance of peace, and others that the object of his mission is to form an alliance of Russia, Germany and Austria for some purpose not clearly stated. Russia, it is said, has made renewed advances to France in the hope that France would co-operate with her if Austria and Germany combine. What will come of all this nobody knows.

Despite her high protective tariff, Prussia this year has a deficit of thirty-one million marks. Her relations with the Vatican are said to be again strained. Neither Bismarck nor those on whose support he mainly relies are willing to do justice to the Prussian Catholics, or to refrain from doing injustice as far as they think it safe.

We do not hear much of the progress of reconstruction in Egypt. What is called the trial of Arabi continues. The health of the British troops is bad. Six hundred men were in hospital—14 per cent. of the cavalry, 11 of the artillery, and 7 of the infantry—and the deaths were at one time five or six a day. One regiment, it is said, has over 300 men on the sick list, owing to the condition of the building in which it was lodged.

It is said that the continued guerilla warfare in Peru is exhausting the means of Chili in men and money.

The members of Congress lately elected in the United States will not take their seats until March. Meantime the old Congress will sit for some ninety days. Several leading Republican papers advise that the credit for reducing the taxation—which until now they were so determined to maintain—should be won for the Republican party, and not left to the Democrats. It is said that President Arthur will in his message recommend several sweeping reductions, especially in the internal revenue taxes. If the duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, &c., be abolished or greatly reduced, the Canadian Tariff must soon be correspondingly modified. The Republicans would like to make a reduction of duties on imports difficult.

The iron industry is greatly depressed throughout the United States, despite the enormous protection. Some companies are discharging their hands and others threaten to cease operations, and they tell their men that they would continue work, but that they fear it would be too great a risk to have any stock on hand when the Free Traders obtain control in Congress.

The government of British Columbia has sustained another loss. Its Attorney-General has been unseated by the courts, and the seat has been given to a member of the opposition. There can be no doubt now that the government is in a minority, and it should resign.

The City of Glasgow bank's creditors have all been paid in full. The total amount is above fifty five million dollars, one half of which the unfortunate stockholders had to pay. Very many of them were utterly ruined.

There were two modes of providing the necessary warehouse accommodation for the new steamboat line. One was to use the property known as the Pettingill property, which now belongs to the city. On this there was ample room for a warehouse, and, by bridging a slip said to be little used, ample harbor frontage would be given. Besides, the landing sheds which the steamboat agent thinks so important, could be provided. The whole cost, Alderman Grant has ascertained, would be only $1,800. The other mode was to purchase what is known as the Hatheway lot at the price of $3,400, and erect the warehouse there. It was supposed at first that the Hatheway lot would give room enough for a warehouse, but this was found to be a mistake. The warehouse erected there would cost $1,400, and thus the whole cost to the city would be $4,800. It is said that property owners in the neighborhood who have right of access to the harbor, object to the erection of sheds—although we do not know that such objection would be tenable—that some of them already threaten an injunction should any attempt be made to erect sheds, and that to extinguish their rights it would be necessary to make other investments in land purchases to the extent of at least $1,500. Without the sheds the accommodation for the steamers will be very imperfect, indeed. It is to be regretted that when a matter of this kind was to be determined the members of the Council on whom the management of harbor affairs chiefly devolved, were zealous advocates of the scheme for putting the harbor in commission, as their recommendation of the mode which is most expensive, and which will afford the least accommodation, is naturally attributed by many to their desire to make the present management of the harbor appear as bad, as wasteful, and in every way as objectionable as possible. What reason that to them seemed good they had for preferring the more expensive and less convenient arrangement, we have not yet seen stated.

Reasons were given for awarding the contract to Mr. D. Clark, whose tender was higher than that of men who, as was stated at the Council, have given satisfaction in work already done for the Corporation, and who, in this case, offered satisfactory security for the proper performance of the work. No matter what the *Sun* and *News* may say, the mechanics of the East side will think that gross injustice is done to them when their tenders, although the lowest, are passed over, and preference is given to a West side contractor, whose tender is higher than theirs, especially as the work is to be done on the East side, and, perhaps, to be paid for by the tax-payers on the East side. If Mr. Clark's tender was the lowest, no one, we presume, would complain of his having been awarded the contract.

In a letter to the *Telegraph* Ald. Grant says:—

"The whole affair of the 'Steamer Warehouse' seems to have been in a hopeless muddle since its inception. First, we find the chairman of the Harbor Committee reporting to the Council that the Hatheway lot is in every respect suitable for the warehouse site and can be purchased for $3,000. Then shortly afterwards the Council is informed that it cannot be obtained under $3,300. A few months afterwards the Harbor Committee informs the Council that it has discovered that the Hatheway lot is just half the size necessary for the warehouse accommodation which has to be provided. Then the Council is apprised that a shelter shed is desirable, but that the Corporation cannot legally build such on the Corporation pier, and finally the chairman of the Harbor Committee, in sheer desperation, recommends the Council to advertise for tenders to erect the warehouse on Hatheway lot; the Council at once cheerfully complies; the report of the City Engineer and the opinion of the Harbor Master are cast aside as utterly worthless, and the farce is completed by the Council accepting a tender which is in excess of two others submitted, and which contains the artfully inserted proviso 'that the work shall be finished with all possible despatch,' so that instead of finishing the work by the 5th December, 1882 (not the 15th December, as the *Sun* states in its editions of the 16th and 17th inst.) as specified, Mr. Clark may complete the work at such time as may suit his interpretation of 'all possible despatch.'"

For saying this Ald. Grant was savagely attacked in the *Sun*, which said that he concurred in the selection of the Hatheway lot as the site for the warehouse; that he worked behind the backs of his colleagues at the Council; that his object was to make a profit by undertaking the work on the Pettingill wharf himself, etc. All this, even if true, would be wholly irrelevant, but Mr. Grant denies the truth of all that is serious in the charges made against him, except the one, that he at first approved of putting the warehouse on the Hatheway lot. Mr. Grant, in a letter to the *Globe*, says that he "urged upon the Council that, having made a mistake, they should not perpetuate it, but dispose at once of the Hatheway lot and utilize the Pettingell property." Mr. Grant states that Coun. Lantalum supported this view, although it was "against his own pecuniary interest as lessee of the Chubb warehouse."

The whole transaction must be regarded by the citizens as most unsatisfactory, to say the least of it.

It was rumored that the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate had purchased the Ogdensburg and Portland railroad, and intended to make Portland their winter port. It would not do to have it known just yet that such is their intention, and they have caused a denial of the truth of the rumor to be published. It is but reasonable to presume that they will do whatever they think most advantageous to themselves in choosing a winter port, if indeed they determine to own any line from Montreal to the Atlantic seaboard.

The site of the proposed station of the Canada Pacific Railway in Montreal has been agreed upon, and the City Council, by a vote of 14 to 11, have agreed to give certain portions of streets free of charge as part of the station grounds, and to pay the difference between the assessed value of other properties to be taken and the price that may be fixed on them when expropriated, the amount not to exceed $260,000, balance of an old million dollar railway bonus. No one can tell why the city should give so large a sum of money to so wealthy a company for doing what its own interests obviously require to be done. The old church of Bousecours, although within the proposed station limits, is to be spared. At this many are much pleased. The Grand Trunk now offer to put up a new station on Bonaventure street, at a probable cost of $300,000, if the city will renounce an old claim for $600,000 which it holds against the Montreal and Portland road, now incorporated with the Grand Trunk. Mr. Hickson, on behalf of the Grand Trunk, denies that the claim is valid, but he wishes that it be extinguished.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk is seeking new and short means of access to the seaboard. Amongst others is the Vermont Central, which it is said the Grand Trunk now seeks to obtain control of.

It is now stated that the Canada Pacific Railway Company have placed on the market, free from all conditions of tillage or settlement, all the lots of land assigned to them on the west side of the Red River, as far west as Moose Jaw Creek. The whole quantity of land is said to be about 2½ million acres, and the price varies from $4 to $10 per acre. At only $4 this comparatively small portion of their lands would pay twice over all they will expend on the whole road from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. Every day the monstrous character of the bargain made by Sir John A. Macdonald's Government becomes more manifest.

Some days ago the Nova Scotia government demanded of the company which now holds the surrender of what is there called the Eastern Extension railroad, that is the road from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso. The company, that is Sir Hugh Allan, refused to give up the road and refer the question of its value to arbitration as the government said the law provides. He insisted that he must be paid all he says be expended before he can be forced to surrender. The Dominion government agreed to give the Pictou Branch, as a bonus to any company that built Eastern Extension, completing it to the satisfaction of the Nova Scotia government. Sir Hugh has asserted for some time that the road has been completed according to contract, and that he is entitled to the Pictou Branch. This the Holmes government denied, and they refused the necessary certificate. The present government take the same view of the case, but Sir Hugh, knowing no doubt that the Dominion would be delighted at any opportunity of embarassing the present Liberal government of Nova Scotia, applied to Sir Hector Langevin who undertook, as Minister of Public Works, to determine whether Sir Hugh is, or is not entitled to the Pictou Branch as matters stand, and he summoned the Nova Scotia Government to appear before him. The Attorney-General did appear. He contended in the first place that whatever authority any member of the Dominion government has to interfere is vested in the Minister of Railways, but Sir Hector decide that he has authority and jurisdiction. The Nova Scotia government, we believe, further contend that no member of the Dominion government has any power, authority or jurisdiction in the case now submitted by Sir Hugh, through his lawyer, Hon. M. Abbott, but that it rests exclusively and absolutely with the government of Nova Scotia to decide whether the road is complete. The hearing of the argument on this point has been deferred until the end of the month. The Nova Scotia government argue under protest. Sir Hugh, no doubt, is quite confident that the decision will be in his favor and that it will be carried out. It will not be surprising if we soon find Nova Scotia as much agitated by what it shall regard as a violation of Provincial rights as Manitoba now is.

The Bank returns for October show that the circulation increased nearly four millions in the month; that Government deposits were reduced about 3¼ millions; that other deposits were reduced nearly 1½ million; that the amount due to banks in the United Kingdom was reduced by about three-fourths of a million, but that the amounts due from agents or banks in foreign countries were reduced by nearly three millions, the amount due from banks in the United Kingdom having increased about $1,143,000; the amount of specie and Dominion notes was reduced by about 1¾ million. General discount increased from $143,890,314 to $146,379,356. The showing, as a whole, is not very satisfactory.

Editorial Notes.

Sir G. Wolseley has written to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* denying that he asked for the command of the troops in Ireland in order that he may suppress the disorders in that country.

The Halifax papers say that Mr. Dunstan has sold his Dartmouth property, with all the rights and privileges attached, to some parties from Greenock and Liverpool, who will erect another refinery there next year.

The St. Andrews Society will this year celebrate their anniversary by a ball and supper in Berryman's Hall, which has lately been thoroughly renovated. From what we hear we believe that there will be a large attendance.

Mr. Archambault, the lately elected M. P. P. for Vaudreuil, declares that he is still a Liberal, and that he never professed to be anything else. The Tory papers insist that he was elected as a Tory.

The Toronto *World* explains that Senator Smith left the Toronto Cathedral on that Sunday to keep an appointment with some one arriving by train, and that he chose what he thought the most convenient time for leaving.

If that German invention prove successful, and fresh fish sent from Canada can be placed in perfect condition in the European markets, the ring lately formed in the United States to control the fresh fish market, will be powerless. It was feared that it would do much mischief.

It appears that a number of ministers took chances in a lottery of town plots which recently took place at Moncton, and some of them drew good numbers. A correspondent of the *Transcript* protests against what he calls "this shameless violation of plighted faith to grand and unalterable truth."

In the steel works and iron works of the United States wages have been reduced 20 per cent. of late owing to the depression in business. Workingmen everywhere are learning the bitter lesson that the protectionist system which they have supported so long does nothing to protect them, while it increases the cost of living enormously.

The Catholics of Halifax have resolved to build a handsome church in brick and stone instead of the old St. Patrick's church, which has been in a somewhat dilapidated condition for some years past. The estimated cost of the building is over $60,000. At a meeting called by the Very Rev. Mr. Power, administrator, the plan submitted was adopted, and some $15,000 was subscribed, of which $10,000 was paid up. It has since been resolved to hold a bazaar early next year in aid of the undertaking.

The collections in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be made at the Cathedral and St. Peter's Church, Portland, at the different masses on Sunday next. There is comparatively little general distress in the City or Portland this year, but there are, as there always will be, many who, through old age or infirmity, require the aid of the charitable—widows with large families dependent on them; women and children suffering because the head of the family, the bread winner, has been laid low by sickness or accident. To these and others it is the blessed mission of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to dispense prudently what the charity of the wealthy and the well-to-do places at their disposal.

At the inquest on the bodies of those who perished in the Halifax poor house, the coroner intimated his intention to make enquiry into the early history of the institution; the reason why such a building was put up, who ordered the hospital to be placed so far up, etc. Mr. John Pugh, the foreman of the jury, said that the coroner was trying to ride roughshod over the jury, "and, flourishing his fist in the coroner's face, thumped his desk, and said he for one would not stand it." The coroner threatened to call a constable. Mr. Pugh continued to talk excitedly. The coroner went through the form of opening his court, and Mr. Pugh subsided for the time.

A week or two ago Mr. Campbell, tanner, of Pictou, N. S., failed. His liabilities exceeded $200,000. His assets were said to be worth $85,000, but only one of his creditors outside of Pictou got anything. This week the failure of Macdonald & Co., bankers and brokers, of Halifax, is announced. Their liabilities, it is said, amount to $100,000. They believe, it is said, that an investment in a ranche in the North West, which was the immediate cause of their failure, will yet pay so well that none of their creditors will lose anything. It was found that Mr. McLean, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, allowed them to draw $20,000 out of that institution instead of $6,000, the amount to which their credit was limited by the board of directors.

Mr. Hutton, who came out as representative of capitalists disposed to undertake the building of the ship railroad between the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, returned last week, having completed the surveys and enquiries he was directed to make. A line almost perfectly straight and level has been found. To obtain this some heavy rock cuttings will be necessary, and the roadway must be taken through some small swamps fifteen feet deep. It was found that the docks or basins will be much more expensive than was anticipated, as both in the Bay of Fundy, where there was supposed to be a great depth of mud, and in the Bay Verte, where there was supposed to be a great depth of sand, rock was found very near the surface. The rock cutting will be very heavy at both ends and very extensive, and much of the walls enclosing the capacious basins must be solid masonry. Of the feasibility of the work, we are assured, none of the great engineers who have been consulted entertain the slightest doubt.

The Queen last week reviewed 8,000 of the soldiers who returned from Egypt. Hundreds of thousands swarmed about the place where the review was held, and not one in ten, it is said, saw the Queen or the pageant. Why is it that the people of England honor almost extravagantly the soldiers who made that little easy war in Egypt? many ask. Probably it is because the disasters in the Zulu war and the war with the Boers caused many to fear that the apparently well-armed, well-drilled, and numerous force commanded by Arabi would prove a formidable foe, and that Tel-el-Kebir not only removed that apprehension, but made amends for previous reverses. If there had been no Suez canal the conquest would have been more difficult. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in the House of Commons, moving the vote of thanks to the army, said: "In the view of General Wolseley, unless he had seized the Suez Canal he could have done nothing in Egypt."

It is now stated that Judge Lawson did not sentence Patrick Walsh to be hanged, but such was his hurry, sentenced him to be buried within the precincts of the jail. So proved Mr. Johnson, a reporter, recently examined before a Parliamentary Committee, and he says that all the other reporters who were present in the court concur in the statement. Walsh, who protested to the last that he was innocent, was hanged, although, as it now appears, not duly sentenced. The reporters might have saved his life had they stated in time to the public what they state now. It is also stated that the Government are now satisfied that Hynes, who was convicted by that rollicking, packed jury, and hanged, was not guilty of the murder of which he was convicted. Evidently the administration of what is called justice has not greatly improved in Ireland. Packed juries and partizan judges, and the evidence of bribed approvers, are not the instruments which a Liberal Government should use for the pacification of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, we are told, was greatly shocked by the evidence of the reporter. It is time that he was shocked by the conduct of those Irish agents for whose acts history will hold him responsible.

On Monday a number of gentlemen members of the Natural History Society, and of the Historical Society and others, and a large number of ladies assembled in the rooms of the Natural History Society to meet the Lieut.-Governor who came from Fredericton to attend this meeting and talk over the subject of erecting, or otherwise providing a Centennial Memorial Hall which should commemorate the landing of the Loyalists and give suitable accommodation to a Public Library and to the Historical and Natural History Societies and the Museum which the latter society has already done much to get up. The Lieut-Governor took the Chair, spoke of himself as a descendant of the Loyalists, described the hardships the Loyalists had to undergo, and expressed his pleasure that honor would be done to their memories. Mr. A. A. Stockton, Dr. Botsford, Mr. McLellan, M. P. P., the Mayor, Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, Mr. J. W. Lawrence, Mr. Elder, M. P. P., and Mr. M. Chamberlin spoke of the desirability of doing honor to the memory of the Loyalists and the necessity, which is felt for a suitable building for a Public Library, Museum, etc. Several resolutions were passed. It was said by some that a suitable building now in existence can be purchased should that be deemed best. Mr. Lawrence spoke of the sums raised after the battle of Waterloo when St. John was a small place and during the Crimean war, to show what the people may be expected to do.

The festival held in St. Malachi's hall to raise money for the building of a Catholic Church near Silver Falls was more successful than any one anticipated, or than any one who visited it could have imagined. The gross receipts exceed $2,800, and the expenses to be deducted from this are comparatively small.

The festival closed on Monday evening last. The following is a complete list of the lotteries drawn, with the names of the winners of the various prizes:—

No. 1—St. Ann's—3 Prizes:
1st prize half dozen chairs, 207, Mrs. Ritchey; 2nd handsome pair of vases, 23, John Malony; 3rd an antimacassar, 76, John Cain.

No. 2—St. Ann's—3 Prizes:
1st prize a valise, 123, E. Lantallum; 2nd Life of Pope Pius IX, 199, Mrs. McCafferty; 3rd a fascinator, 195, Mrs. McCafferty.

No. 3—St. Ann's—1 Prize:
A pair of blankets, 119, R. Barnes.

No. 4—Academy Students—3 Prizes:
1st a writing desk, 483, Jos. Rooney; 2nd a gent's dressing case, 428, — McNeill; 3rd a pair of skates, 201, Mr. Godsoe.

No. 5—Children of Mary—1 Prize:
A hand painting, 15, Geo. Mullin.

No. 6—Children of Mary—2 Prizes:
1st a doll, 13, Miss Sullivan; 2nd a bedstead, 15, Miss Mary Daly.

No. 7—Silver Falls—10 Prizes:
1st a clock (fretwork), 11, Sarah Smith; 2nd meerschaum pipe, 209, W. J. Ward; 3rd a quilt, 301, Mr. Morrison; 4th pair vases, 600, M. J. McLaughlin; 5th writing desk, 524, Mrs. T. B. McManus; 6th a dressing case, 786, Herbert Storms; 7th gold pen holder, 424, Miss Downey; 8th umbrella, 628, Mrs. Kate McManus; 9th camp chair, 924, Agnes Jennings; 10th card receiver, 876, — Erb.

No. 8—Children of Mary—3 Prizes:
1st pair vases, 73, Miss Kenny; 2nd flower stand, 60, M. J. McGill; 3rd child's dress, 45, T. Robinson.

No. 9—Children of Mary—1 Prize:
A table cover, 15, Mrs. J. Gallagher.

No. 10—Sisters of Charity—1 Prize:
A cross and glass shade, 178, Richard Cain.

No. 11—Sisters of Charity—1 Prize:
An overcoat, 100; W. J. Ward.

No. 12—Consolers—1 Prize:
A parlor lamp, 110, Mrs. Walsh.

No. 13—Sisters of Charity—2 Prizes:
1st doll bride, 143, Miss McElwain; 2nd baby doll and carriage, 142, Rev. A. Ouellett.

No. 14—Consolers—1 Prize:
A china tea sett, 40, R. P. Starr.

No. 15—St. Ann's—1 Prize:
Pair pillow shams, 231, Mrs. Merriman.

No. 16—Children of Mary—4 Prizes:
1st two mottoes, 51, Miss C. Lawlor; 2nd pair tideys, 21, John McElhenny; 3rd basket cage, 15, Bertie Henneberry; 4th tea cosey, 43, P. Miller.

No. 1[illegible] of Charity—2 Prizes:
1st gold [illegible] 108, Chris Cain; 2nd point lace collar, [illegible] Miss Annie Sharkey.

No. [illegible]—St. Ann's—3 Prizes:
1st china tea sett, 58, Mrs. Fitzpatrick; 2nd embroidered apron, 276, Thos. McFadgen; 3rd a lamp, 146, Mr. Brown.

No. 19—St. Ann's—1 Prize:
A Saratoga trunk, 353, Wm. Cotter.

No. 20—Sisters of Charity—6 Prizes:
1st sofa pillow, 250, Jos. O'Shaughnessy; 2nd camp chair, 135, Mrs. T. Ritchie; 3rd antimacassar, 126, T. Tierney; 4th pair vases, 90, E. Lantalum; 5th toilet sett, 29, Mrs. Bardsley; 6th fancy mat, 183, John Cullinan.

No. 21—St. Ann's—2 Prizes:
1st large pair vases, 38, Mrs. M. Kane; 2nd fancy basket, 75, Jas. Quinn.

No. 22—St. Ann's—2 Prizes:
1st prayer book, 100, Geo. McWilliams; 2nd pair vases, 101, Jas. Higgins.

No. 23—Children of Mary—4 Prizes:
1st silver cruet stand, 249, Mr. Morris; 2nd alarm clock, 347, Mrs. Lynch; 3rd Adelaide Proctor's poems, 33, Miss Gibbon; 4th pair of tideys, 12, Mr. McBride.

No. 24—Sisters of Charity—2 Prizes:
1st pin cushion, 19, Mrs. J. Williams; 2nd a fan, 42, Miss McFadden.

No. 25—Children of Mary—4 Prizes:
1st a rug, 12, Miss O'Shaughnessy; 2nd parlor lamp, 224, Mrs. Hugh O'Connor; 3rd bust of Pope Pius IX, 345, J. Lawson; 4th silver butter cooler, 381, Miss Kennedy.

No. 26—Children of Mary—2 Prizes:
1st a glass sett, 32, Miss Savage; 2nd fruit stand, 200, Jas. McBrairty.

No. 27—Consolers—3 Prizes:
1st pair blankets, 70, Wm. Gay; 2nd steel engraving, 47, Bridget McCann; 3rd work table, 69, Mrs. McBrine.

No. 28—Consolers—1 Prize:
A glass sett, 136, Miss Hannah Sullivan.

No. 29—Children of Mary—3 Prizes:
1st shell work and globe, 20, J. P. Carleton; 2nd glass fruit dish, 10, Mrs. Cain; 3rd cabinet frame, 52, J. Rourke.

No. 30—Children of Mary—1 Prize:
A fancy cake, 117, Mrs. D. W. McGuire.

No. 31—Silver Falls—1 Prize:
A photograph album, 2, Miss Sarah McEvoy.

No. 32—Consolers—1 Prize:
A pair of slippers, 22, W. J. Connolly.

No. 33—Children of Mary—1 Prize:
A pair of vases, 95, Miss Annie Kilfoyle.

No. 34—Sisters of Charity—1 Prize:
A fancy basket, 29, Very Rev. T. Connolly.

No. 35—St. Malachi's Society—4 Prizes:
1st a bbl. flour, 583, Jas. O'Flaherty; 2nd pair blankets, 288, Miss J. Harrigan; 3rd pair skates, 635, Geo. Mullet; 4th bbl. apples, 573, Geo. Watson.

No. 36—St. Joseph Society, Sr—4 Prizes:
1st china tea sett, 295, W. W. McFeters; 2nd silver butter cooler, 365, Jos. Bardsley; 3rd pickle stand, 114, M. Crowley; 4th alarm clock, 19, Geo. F. Burpee.

No. 37—Father Mathew Association No. 1—2 Prizes:
1st a sett of furs, 37, Mrs. P. Canning; 2nd silk umbrella, 217, W. W. McLauchlan.

No. 38—Father Mathew Association No. 2—2 Prizes:
1st a gent's S. S. Seal cap, 43, Wm. Price; 2nd meerschaum pipe, 197, John Cregan.

No. 39—Sisters of Charity—1 Prize:
A violin, 153, P. McSweeny, jr.

No. 40—Sisters of Charity—6 Prizes:
1st music stand, 32, Campbell King; 2nd an ottoman, 296, P. Landry; 3rd sofa pillow, 342, R. J. Ritchie; 4th card receiver, 211, W. Vassie; 5th silver butter cooler, 293, Mr. Gandd; 6th pair slippers, 22, J. H. McLaughlin.

No. 41—Sisters of Charity—10 Prizes:
1st drawing room chair, 14, D. Patton; 2nd sofa cushion, 157, T. W. Peters; 3rd card receiver, 15, ———; 4th ottoman, 278, E. McDonald; 5th slipper case, 159, E. Hays; 6th work table, 89, Mr. Lake; 7th hearth rug, 76, W. B. Carvill; 8th portrait Pope Leo XIII, 176, Macauley Bros.; 9th pair of slippers, 135, A. Everitt; 10th lady's companion, 201, Mr. Rushton.

No. 42—Refreshment Table—1 Prize:
Fancy cake, 81, Bertie Henneberry.

No. 43—Sisters of Charity—1 Prize:
Bride doll, 53, Mrs. Jacobs.

No. 44—St. Joseph Society, Jr—1 Prize:
Dickens Works, 151, T. O'Brien.

The 25th Annual Report

OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Cathedral Collection	$787 64	
Cash from Simeon Jones, Esq.	50 00	
Interest from John McCarrons, legacy	24 00	
Weekly Collection of Members	13 64	
		$875 28

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions	$271 11	
Coal	297 31	
Wood	3 75	
Shoes	2 90	
Funeral Expenses	7 00	
Petty Expenses	25 22	
Balance on hand	267 99	$875 28

Visited and relieved 69 families, and 206 persons. Distributed 116 loads of coal, and 4 of wood.

M. J. POTTER, Treasurer.

In laying our Annual Report before the public, we, the members of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, desire to return our cordial thanks to all the friends of the destitute in this community. But, as the Divine Master remarked on one occasion: "The poor you have always with you," we beg at the same time to solicit a renewal of favors at the hands of those whose noble benefactions have enabled us to relieve so great an amount of misery during the last year.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to set forth the strong and numerous claims which the needy have to the charity of their richer brethren. Even the gratification which one experiences in doing good to his fellow man and the unmistakable signs of sincere gratitude exhibited by the object of your kindness are incentives to works of mercy far more powerful than all the arguments that could be used. Very few people indeed have an exact idea of the terrible sufferings which the poor must endure, especially during the winter. Oh! that you were able to witness the scenes of privation and woe which constantly present themselves to our eyes in the course of our regular visits to the abodes of indigence!

Hunger, cold and sickness are the common forms of destitution which daily call for assistance, and we grieve that the scanty means ot our disposal will permit us to attend only to the most urgent cases.

The approach of the joyful festival of Christmas, together with the beginning of the frosty season, seem to invite the Christian to open his heart and hand in favor of the distressed beings for whose salvation the Son of God vouchsafed to come into the world. Hence do we hope to see our appeal to the well-known liberality of the congregation handsomely responded to, on next Sunday, when the yearly collection for the poor will be made at the doors of the Cathedral, before all the Masses.

Meanwhile, we must hear in mind that every Chistian is bound by the law of God to help his necessitous brother, the suffering member of Jesus Christ, as much as his own circumstances can allow him. To love your neighbor as yourself, not in word only, but in work, is the imperative duty of evangelical charity, according to the expression of St. John: "He that hath the substance of this world, and sees his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels from him, how doth the charity of God abide in him." (I. John III. 17.)

The following sentence leaves no doubt as to the strict obligation of alms giving. "My son," says the Holy Spirit, "defraud not the poor of alms, and turn not away thy eyes from the poor." (Eccl. IV. 1.) The gifts of fortune with which you are blessed do not really belong to you, but to the Lord who affirms it in those terms: "With me are all riches." (Prov. VIII. 18. 1.)

Our own interest, the interest of our immortal souls, demands that we should compassionate the ills of others. We are sinners, and the God whom we have offended gives us the assurance that "the merciful shall obtain mercy." He teaches that, "Water quencheth a flaming fire, and alms resisteth sin." (Eccl. III. 33.) We are Christians, that is, imitators of Christ whose law is Charity. When you supply the wants of the unfortunate, you thereby resemble the Bountiful author of nature "who opens his hand and fills every creature with blessings." In conclusion, let us remember that, if the chastisements laid up in store for the pitiless and the avaricious are fitted to strike us with a wholesome terror, the reward, on the other hand, promised to charitable persons is most consoling. We have the authority of God himself for asserting that the happiness of his heavenly Kingdom will be given to the benefactor of the widow, the orphan, and the friendless. On the awful day of final retribution the Supreme Judge of the living and the dead will thus address those who shall have ministered to the miserable for Christ's sake: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, possess you the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me to eat, etc,, etc. Here, therefore, our Saviour declares that, in relieving the poor you relieve Him, and that He will repay you with no less a recompense than his eternal Kingdom, where you shall be fed with infinite delights, inebriated with torrents of ineffable pleasure, and clothed with everlasting glory.

Donations in goods or in money will be gratefully received on behalf of the poor, by

JOHN NUGENT, President;
J. L. CARNEY, Vice-President;
M. J. POTTER, Treasurer;
E. FRIEL, Secretary.
St. John. N. B., Nov. 23rd, 1882.

LECTURE.—Mr. Anglin will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the New Brunswick Total Abstinence Union, in St. Malachi's Hall, on Sunday evening, Dec. 10th. Subject: "Father Mathew."

The Ontario Legislature is summoned to meet on Dec. 13th. The Tories are savage.

Estate Sale of Shipping
BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Francis Collins, Esq., to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Chubb's Corner, the following Shipping Property belonging to the Estate:

8-64ths	Bark	"Algeria,"	620	Tons Register
8-64ths	"	"Assyria,"	728	"
8-64ths	"	"Arcadia,"	788	"
8-64ths	"	"Alabama,"	998	"
8-64ths	"	"Australia,"	999	"
8-64ths	"	"Young Eagle,"	450	"
8-64ths	Ship	"Charles Bal,"	1,500	"
6-64ths	Bark	"Africa,"	1,131	"
6-64ths	"	"Arabia,"	957	"
4-64ths	"	"Armenia,"	1,097	"
4-64ths	"	"Austria,"	1,105	"

Any information concerning the Vessels can be had from the Executors.
T. W. ANGLIN, JAMES SMITH, } Executors.
W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

Freeman Job Printing Office,
54 GERMAIN STREET,
St. John, N. B.
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
executed on the most reasonable terms
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
P. TOLE, Proprietor.

F. BEVERLY,
Is now located at
No. 87 KING STREET.
ROCKING HORSES
Have Arrived.
MECHANICAL TOYS are on the way, and everything will be in full working order on Saturday.
Children are always welcome to visit our Show Rooms.
A few pairs ACME SKATES, slightly damaged—$1.50 per pair. Call early and secure BARGAINS.
PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, and all kinds of HARDWARE, as usual.

LIGHT!
Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Brackets, Pendants.
STAND LAMPS,
in Bronze, China, Glass, &c.
OILS—AMERICAN AND CANADIAN.
J. R. CAMERON,
jan21 64 Prince Wm. Street.

GIN! GIN!!
Arrived per steamer "Milanese" from London:
20 HHDS. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN; 50 qr.-casks De Kuyper & Son's Gin; 350 green cases Gin; 50 green cases Gints, 2 dozen each.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

Lydia Pinkham's
COMPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.
At MULLIN BROTHERS.
WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
an1 Cor. Dock st and North Wharf.

Spirits and Whisky.
Just arrived per rail from Toronto:
20 BBLS. GOODERHAM & WORT'S 65 p. SPIRITS;
25 Bbls. Gooderham & Wort's RYE WHISKY
5 Bbls. do. do. Bourbon WHISKY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
dec3 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS,
REEFERS.
One Price Clothing Store.
MEN'S OVERCOATS in Pilots, Napp Cloths Beavers, Diagonals, Whitneys, Basket Cloth Petershams and Fancy Cloths, all colors and all sizes. Our Prices from $5 up to $18.
MEN'S ULSTERS,
in Black, Blue and Grey, Napp Cloths, Fancy Tweeds &c., &c., all sizes. Our prices from $6.50 up to $14.50.
Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers Very lowes possible prices.
MEN'S PANTS.
An immense large stock to select from manufactured from Meltons, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Basket Cloths, Diagonals, Doeskins, Bedford Cords, Oxford, Deerskins, &c., &., plain and welted seams, lined and unlined. Our Prices from $1.60 up to $6 per pair.
BOYS' LONG PANTS.
Our prices from $1.30 up to $3.50 per pair.
BOYS' SUITS,
short pants, nobby styles. Our Prices from $3.50 up to $7 per suit.
All Goods marked in Plain Figures.
Strictly One Price and no deviation.
J. CULLINAN & SON,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE.
Received during last week:
41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE.
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:
Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.
216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD
To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":
172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;
New Goods received daily.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street.

Silver Plated Ware!
—JUST OPENED—
A choice lot of Silver Plated Ware in
Ice Pitchers,
Card and Cake Baskets
Jewel Stands,
Toilet Setts, Castors,
Pickle Stands,
Butter Dishes.
Napkin Rings,
and a variety of other goods at the lowest prices.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

BROOMS,
LANDING FROM MONTREAL:
1 CAR LOAD BROOMS,
570 Doz. Assorted Sizes.
For sale low to the trade in lots.
STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
Wholesale Grocers, DOCK STREE

The *Sun* finds that its efffort beat Ald. Grant is an arduous king. For want of something say it pretends that Mr. Grant sired to become himself the c for the work on the wharf and money out of it. It is quite sl what it pretends to regard as hi ness to break the law, but has n of censure for those member Council who over and over agai supplies to the Corporation an come contractors in a legal sense late the law. It labors to unde services rendered by Mr. Gran preparations for the receptio troops in St. John at the tim Trent affair, but there are still i hundreds, nay thousands, who testimony to the extraordinar and skill which Mr. Grant dis that emergency and to the great the services he rendered.

The Halifax inquest has clo finding of the Jury is in effect fire was accidental; that the bu badly designed, being so high halls and passages so intricate extending of the elevator shaft the building more dangerous management was economical i way, maintaining no watch; t it was thought unnecessary to r helpless inmates, and when the was manifest no proper means w to save them; and that no pro sion for subduing fire was made

This week died the veteran Thurlow Weed, in the 85th y age. Beginning life as a work ter, and even in his early days as a journalist, Mr. Weed exerc influence in the State of New Y indeed throughout the United S many years. He did not seek sitions for himself, and he was by all parties as thoroughly h patriotic. When it was said th sonic body sought to control t Mr. Weed was one of their m and fearless opponents.

The attempt to establish change, which would control markets of New York, B other United States cities h The exchange has been diss unanimous vote of its constitue

In P. E. Island, the term of thirteen members of the Council expired some time ag of the six outgoing members porters of the government. A was held, last week, and at fi thought that the opposition h five of the six seats. It now ap they carried four. A chief issu abolition of the Council, which ernment desire and the Libera The electors who choose the C are we believe those rated on p a certain amount, and they, it do not approve of the proposal that branch of the Legislature.

LOCAL & PROVIN

NOTICE.—All communications, ad etc., intended for insertion in the FREE each the office not later than Thursday each week.

ANY of our readers intending t a Piano or an Organ would do w on Messrs. Landry & Co., 52 K where they will find the very b of Instruments, and at very prices.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—James R a carriage builder, fell through s in his factory, at Weymouth, N days ago, and broke his neck.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.—T Wearmouth, of London, from Que for London, went ashore at the Islands on the night of the 19th gale and snow storm. Out of twenty, four were saved, a drowned trying to get ashore.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Daniel a retired sea captain, made compl Police that he was robbed of $64 street by a man named Geo. Preliminary investigation was Smith committed for trial at t Court.

THE FIRST SNOW FALL of th occurred in St. John on Mon enough snow fell to make it neithe wheels nor runners. Tuesday's the snow nearly all away. In F there was a snow fall on Monday sleighing. On Thursday the s roads were again bare.

ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday next there will be an entertain Peter's Hall, Portland, under th of St. Aloysius Association. gramme will comprise vocal a mental music, readings, t drama "D'ye know me now" and able farce "Fun in a Court House the ladies and gentlemen t are Miss Coholan, Mr. T. Da Campbell, Mr. Nelson, Mr. P. C the Messrs. Fitzgerald. An e rare enjoyment may be expected admission 20 cents; reserved seat

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Dennis Su badly hurt by a fall on King stree afternoon. He was removed in s his home on Leinster street.

A lad named Wm. Wilson was by a team, on Brussels street, Sa

Peter Foy fell off a platform a ville Station, I. C. R., and had very badly cut.

Frank Ward, a resident of street, was struck in the face b stick in the hands of a compa face was badly disfigured and teeth knocked out of position.

Geo. T. Biddington was crus hips and had some ribs broken coupling an engine from a car say, on Saturday.

On Sunday, Chas. Dunn, of was thrown out of a carriage b taking fright. The accident o one of the city streets.

Timothy O'Leary, son of Je Leary, of St. James street, was Water street, Saturday, and was

Thomas Wright, a workman mill, at Carter's point, St. John with quite a severe accident, th He was working at the lath mac his foot slipping, his left hand c tact with the saw which amputat fingers and the thumb.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Mr. R who spent a long term of ye Penitentiary for the murder Taig, of Lake George, was a Woodstock a month or two ag $1000 from the Express Office to a person of the same name admitted to bail and when t Court opened last week he was *Reporter*.

If any person would see the between real worth and real wo let him buy a small pack of Sher and cattle powders and feed th hens. The increase of eggs wi you.

—At a meeting of the share the Bank of Nova Scotia held the directors were authorized mate the bank with the Union P. E. Island, and increase the an amount not to exceed $250,0 reduce the par value of the sh $200 to $100, making double the